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(74) Agent: FÖRSVARETS MATERIELVERK; Patentent-  
heten, S-115 88 Stockholm (SE).

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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): TO-  
TALFÖRSVARETS FORSKNINGSPATENTINSTITUT  
[SE/SE]; S-172 90 Stockholm (SE).

(72) Inventors; and

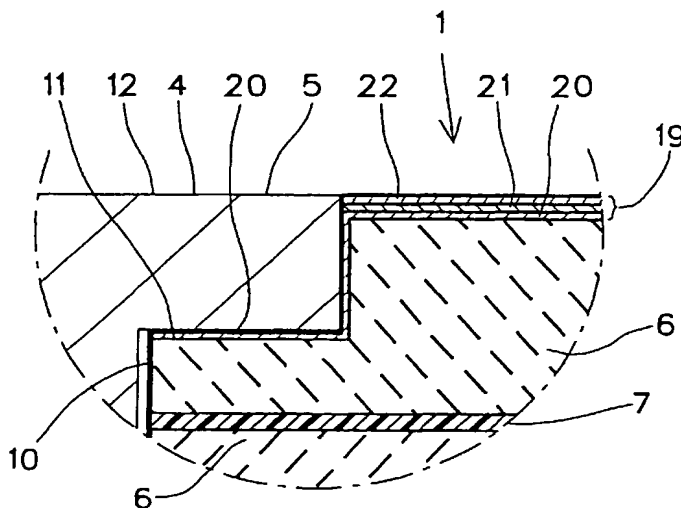
(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): GEORGSON,  
Mikael [SE/SE]; Rundvägen 3, S-891 41 Örnköldsvik  
(SE). STAAF, Örjan [SE/SE]; Ihres väg 12, S-752 63  
Uppsala (SE).

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(54) Title: TRANSPARENT PANE WITH RADAR-REFLECTING PROPERTIES



(57) Abstract: The panes (1) of a naval vessel or military vehicle are often coated with a radar-reflecting layer (20) for reduction of the radar signature of the vessel/vehicle. At the same time this layer increases an enemy's possibility of recognising the vessel in passive IR reconnaissance since the layer increases the reflectance also for IR radiation to a considerable extent. As a result, the intensity of IR radiation that an enemy receives from the panes is much lower than that from the rest of the vessel, which with signal processing can be used to increase the possibility of recognising the vessel. According to the invention, it is suggested that the panes (1) on the outer face (8) also have a second layer (21, 22) to increase emittance especially within the IR range 2-20  $\mu\text{m}$  which is normally used for reconnaissance and the like. This second layer (21, 22) comprises especially two coatings, one of which is active in the IR range 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  and the second in the IR range 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ . The first coating (21) is suggested to comprise tin dioxide and the second coating (22) oxidised silicon nitride.

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## TRANSPARENT PANE WITH RADAR-REFLECTING PROPERTIES

### Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a pane according to the preamble to claim 1. The pane is intended for use mainly as a visual pane in a military vehicle or vessel, for instance a combat vehicle or a marine vessel. To reduce, for instance, back reflection to a radar transmitter, the pane which is preferably made of glass is arranged with an outer face reflecting radar beams. To this end, the pane is usually coated with a layer of metal or metal oxide.

### 10 Background Art

Vehicles or vessels of different kinds are provided with panes to make it possible for the crew to look out from the interior of the vehicle, to cover sights, searchlights etc. The panes, which are transparent to the useful radiation used for the purpose, which can be IR or UV radiation but preferably light visible to the eye, are usually made of glass. When IR radiation is used, they are made of e.g. germanium. If the panes are used in combat vehicles, they should provide good defensive capability. Therefore they have a considerable thickness, in many cases more than 50 mm, and are made of laminated glass, for instance a number of sheets of toughened glass with intermediate layers of some polymer.

Modern combat vehicles should have stealth properties which are obtained, for instance, by a suitable design with flat hard surfaces. The surfaces are arranged to reflect as much as possible of the enemy radiation away from the enemy transmitter/receiver. This first enemy radiation usually comprises radar beams which are used for reconnaissance and by homing devices, but can also be some other electromagnetic radiation such as UV or laser radiation. If the vehicles have uncoated glass panes letting through radar beams, these will penetrate into the interior of the vehicle. There they will be reflected once or several times before they return to the transmitter more or less randomly. If the beams are also reflected by corner reflectors, which are often present in the interior, a considerable part of the beams is reflected back, resulting in deteriorated stealth properties.

This inconvenience is prevented by the glass panes according to prior art being arranged to reflect the radar beams so that they will be directed away from the transmitter in the same way as described above for the other parts of the vehicle. The reflection is achieved by the pane comprising, for instance, a layer which reflects radar beams and which, like the pane itself, is transparent to the useful radiation used for the purpose.

If this layer is inserted in the pane a distance down from its outer face, corner reflectors are obtained in the corners of the pane between two of the adjoining edge surfaces of the pane and the reflective layer. With this layer arranged deep down in a thick pane, the back reflection from these corner reflectors will be considerable.

Corner reflectors will, of course, not be formed if the reflective layer according to prior art is arranged on the outer face of the pane or if the pane is arranged to be reflective in some other way. The reflection may act by interference or holography but is preferably arranged by means of an electrically conductive layer of e.g. metal or metal oxide. The layer has such a thickness that visibility is not prevented but still has so low resistance that effective reflection for radar beams is obtained. Examples of materials used are gold, indium oxide and tin oxide. The latter coatings are usually preferred since they do not, like gold, cause colouring of the transmitted light.

An outer face which is highly reflective for radar has the drawback that it can get very high reflectance also for a second radiation used by the enemy. This is usually also electromagnetic radiation, which like the first enemy radiation is often used for reconnaissance and homing purposes. Specifically, the second radiation is IR radiation which as a rule is used passively and for which the pane surface, with a metal or metal oxide coating, will have very high reflectance. Since the glass material that is usually to be found in a pane does not let IR radiation through from the interior of the vehicle, the radiation from the pane, which can be perceived by an IR instrument, depends on the natural radiation of the pane as well as reflected radiation. The natural radiation depends on temperature and emittance of the body surface. In general, emittance is very low when reflectance is very high like in this case.

The other parts of the vehicle have much higher emittance than the radar-reflecting pane, usually 0.8-0.9 instead of 0.2 or less for the pane. The temperature of the other parts is usually approximately the same as that of the pane, since both of them are largely determined by the temperature of their common inner spaces. These other

parts will therefore emit a radiation intensity which thus is 4-5 times greater than that of the pane since the characteristic temperatures are the same and the intensity is determined by the emittances of the surfaces.

- 5 As mentioned above, the coated pane's reflectance for IR radiation is very high. The radiation of the pane therefore consists mainly of reflection of the IR radiation from the surroundings. On stealth vehicles, the sides are frequently inclined inwards upwards, which means that the panes will reflect IR radiation from the sky. Especially in cloudless nights, a very small amount of radiation comes from the sky. This  
10 small amount of radiation thus adds very little to the small amount of emitted radiation.

- The total radiation from the panes of the vehicle will thus be much smaller than the radiation from the other parts of the vehicle. By signal processing, this difference  
15 can be used to produce images, show symbols for different kinds of targets, program weapons or ammunition etc. In, for instance, image production, the panes will have a change in colour, usually dark fields, on an image of the vehicle which is otherwise light. The size and location of these differently coloured fields in the image of the vehicle facilitate recognition of the vehicle. Since recognition is the basis for an  
20 enemy's choice of a successful mode of combating, involving inter alia the choice of suitable tactics and weapons, the existence of these differently coloured fields will be highly detrimental to the vehicle in a combat situation. The mode of combating is different if the target is a heavily armoured tank or a lightly armoured tracked vehicle.

## 25 Description of the Invention

### Technical Problem

- The object of the invention is to provide a pane of the type defined by way of introduction for use especially in military vehicles or vessels, such as combat vehicles  
30 and military vessels. With the pane according to the invention, the effects, which are detrimental to recognition, will be suppressed owing to the lower emittance of the pane to such an extent that they cannot facilitate such recognition, without the reflexivity of the pane for e.g. radar beams being reduced to such an extent as to significantly increase the risk of the vehicle being discovered.

Solution

The object is achieved by the pane being given the features that are evident from any of the appended claims.

- 5 According to the invention, it is suggested that the pane should comprise a layer, which is adapted to increase the emittance of the pane for the second enemy radiation, usually IR light, which is used where appropriate. The layer should preferably increase emittance to correspond approximately to that of the parts of the vehicle which adjoins the pane. Since the pane, as mentioned above, has approximately the  
10 same temperature as said surrounding parts, the heat radiation will be the same as for these parts. This affects the enemy's possibility of recognition by observing said fields with lower emittance, using signal processing.

- IR instruments of the type mentioned above are usually arranged to recognise IR  
15 radiation within the wavebands which can penetrate atmosphere mixed with combat smoke and moisture. Therefore their sensitivity is adjusted to the range of about 2-20  $\mu\text{m}$ , specifically the two so-called IR windows 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ . For an increase of emittance, the layer must therefore be active especially for the ranges of these windows.

- 20 The layer should, like the material for the reflection of the first enemy radiation, for instance radar beams, be transparent to the useful radiation used for the purpose, usually light visible to the eye. If the layer is arranged on the outer face of the pane, it should be scratch-resistant in order to resist wear caused by e.g. windscreen wipers.  
25 In the preferred embodiment, the layer is made of a predetermined kind of a material with a certain thickness, which results in a desirable emittance.

- The layer can be made of glass or a polymer. However, such a layer may have great drawbacks such as having too low emittance and being brittle and sensitive to  
30 scratching. According to one embodiment of the invention, it is therefore suggested to use a layer comprising materials that are more suitable. These materials are often active only in a limited waveband. By using in the layer at least one, preferably two such materials which for practical reasons are preferably included in a coating each and are adapted to be active in an important range each, for instance in the above-  
35 mentioned IR windows 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ , a visual pane with the desired properties can be obtained.

One example is a layer arranged on the outer face of the pane and comprising one, or preferably both, of the following coatings: a first coating comprising a metal oxide, preferably a material of the kind of metal oxides which have low electrical conductivity and which especially are near stoichiometric. Such materials are often active especially in the IR window 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ . They are active by having free charge carriers which cause the materials when irradiated to absorb radiation especially within said window with short wave IR radiation. According to the laws of physics, greater absorption implies that the material surface has higher emittance. Examples of suitable metal oxides which may be near stoichiometric are titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, hafnium oxide, magnesium oxide and tin oxide, the dioxides of which are often the most useful ones. Also other materials, which are near stoichiometric, than metal oxides are conceivable for the purpose.

A second coating which may comprise a preferably hard material and may be a ceramic. It has been found that materials that are suitable to produce IR light in a certain waveband by means of so-called residual beams are suitable also for this purpose. If some of these materials, which thus are of the kind that has residual beam band properties, are irradiated with IR light, oscillations of the lattice atoms of the material arise especially for the light that has a somewhat longer wavelength, such as the light in the window 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ . Energy is absorbed and the material surface obtains higher emittance also in this case. Examples of suitable materials with residual beam band properties are silicon oxide, e.g. quartz, beryllium oxide and beryllium silicate, silicon carbide, sialon, cubic boron nitride and silicon nitride. Also other materials having residual beam band properties than those mentioned above are conceivable for the purpose.

From the optical point of view, these coatings can be arranged in arbitrary sequence on the pane, but in most cases, it is easiest to produce the layer and/or the layer will have optimal mechanical properties when the coatings are arranged in a predetermined sequence, which has to be established by tests.

#### Advantages

According to the preferred embodiment, use is made of coatings of undoped tin oxide and oxidised silicon nitride, which are each active in a separate IR window. The emittance in these windows has been increased to about 0.8, i.e. to a value which approximately corresponds to the value of those parts of the vehicle that surround the pane. On the IR instrument of the enemy, the material implies that differently coloured

fields for the panes of the vehicle are no longer shown. This makes the identification of the target difficult. The added coatings do not reduce the pane reflection for radar beams in a detrimental manner. The preferred material prevents transparency only minimally and has been found to be highly scratch-resistant.

5

#### Description of the Figures

A preferred embodiment will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying Figures, the reference numerals of which designate equivalent parts in the  
10 Figures.

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of part of a framed visual pane for a naval vessel.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the area II in Fig. 1 of the visual pane with the coatings according to the invention.

15 Figs 3 and 4 show diagrams of the spectral properties of the surfaces that are useful in the context.

#### Preferred Embodiment

20 Fig. 1 shows a visual pane 1 according to the invention for a naval vessel. The visual pane is inserted in a wall 2 of a superstructure belonging to the hull of the vessel to be one of the visual panes of the navigation bridge. The visual pane is kept in place in an opening 3, which is formed in the wall 2 and which of course is a through opening, by means of a mounting frame 4 of metal. The mounting frame is made up of T-shaped  
25 sections welded together at the corners so as to obtain a flat exterior surface 5.

The visual pane consists of a laminate comprising according to prior-art technique a number of sheets 6 of toughened glass and intermediate layers 7 of polymer, preferably polyvinyl butyral. With a total thickness of about 50 mm, the pane provides,  
30 strengthened by the reinforcing properties of the polymer layers, a defensive capability which can prevent splinters from penetrating into the vessel. The visual pane has an outer face 8 and an inner face 9 which are flat and parallel and also edge faces 10 extending perpendicular to the outer face. Along the periphery, the outer face of the visual pane has a recess 11 of such a design that an inner flange 12 of the mounted  
35 mounting frame is inserted in the visual pane to such an extent that the flat exterior surface 5 of the mounting frame is on a level with the outer face 8 of the mounted visual pane. A rim flange 13 of the mounting frame, which is arranged at an angle to

the inner flange 12, is designed in its mounted state to encompass the visual pane with a suitable play to the edge face 10 of the visual pane.

5 The opening 3 arranged in the hull for the visual pane can in its outer part accommodate the mounting frame 4. Along the opening, the wall is recessed to allow an outer flange 14 of the mounting frame to be inserted so that the exterior surface 5 of the mounting frame is on a level with the outer surface of the hull wall 2 outside this recessed portion. The outer surfaces of the hull, the mounting frame and the visual pane will thus be located in a common plane, which is favourable to the stealth properties of the vessel. Any undesirable intermediate gaps are filled with electrically  
10 conductive or radar-absorbing material.

Inside the recess for the outer flange, the opening has dimensions so that it can accommodate the rim flange 13 of the mounting frame with a suitable play. A distance below this zone, the opening is made more narrow so as to form, along the  
15 entire edge, a bracket 15 formed of the hull wall and having a flat abutment surface 16 parallel with the outer surface of the wall. The visual pane is kept in place by being clamped between this abutment surface and said mounting frame 4. A sealing and pressure-equalising packing 17 is inserted between the visual pane and the abutment surface. The mounting frame is fastened to the hull wall by means of faintly outlined screws 18.  
20

The visual pane has at its outer face a layer 19 the composition of which is shown in detail in Fig. 2. For the sake of clarity, the layer is shown disproportionately thick in  
25 the two Figures. The layer consists of three coatings, the innermost one of which is a radar-reflecting coating 20 according to prior art having the properties described by way of introduction. The coating essentially comprises doped tin dioxide with a thickness of about 0.5-1  $\mu\text{m}$ . For optimal effect, the coating is earthed to the vessel wall 2 by extending also over the recessed part 11 of the visual pane. There it abuts against  
30 the mounting frame in electrical contact therewith by the arrangement of a sealing and electrically conductive putty.

On the outside of the radar-reflecting coating 20 there are two coatings 21, 22 according to the invention for increasing the emittance of the visual pane. The coatings extend over the entire visual pane except the recessed part 11. A first coating 21  
35 of undoped tin oxide ( $\text{SnO}_2$ ) with a thickness of 0.3-0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is applied directly to the radar-reflecting coating, increases the emittance for



light especially in the range of the IR window 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Farthest out, on the outside of this first coating, there is a second coating 22 which increases the emittance for light especially in the range of the IR window 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ . This coating is made of oxidised silicon nitride ( $\text{SiO}_x\text{N}_y$ ) and has a thickness of 0.5-1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 1.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

5

The radar-reflecting coating and the first emittance-increasing coating are applied by a physical vapour deposition method, such as sputtering. Here use is made of an inert gas such as argon with oxygen added, under a very low pressure in a space between the visual pane and a cathode comprising tin doped with 10% antimony for the radar-reflecting coating and undoped tin for said first coating. When electric voltage is applied over the visual pane and the cathode, the argon is ionised and material migrates from the cathode to the visual pane while the tin reacts with the oxygen, thereby forming tin oxide. In testing, a flow volume ratio of argon to oxygen of about 5:3 has ensured good results.

15

These two coatings can also be applied by a chemical vapour deposition method, such as pyrolysis. For the radar-reflecting coating, a tin chloride alcohol solution is sprayed together with a solution containing fluorine or antimony, for instance an aqueous solution containing ammonium fluoride, onto a visual pane heated to 450°C, where the tin chloride reacts with oxygen of air and forms doped tin oxide. In spraying, a flow volume ratio of the tin chloride solution to the ammonium fluoride solution of about 2:3 is used. For the first coating, only a tin chloride alcohol solution is sprayed onto the visual pane heated to 380°C. Great variations from these values can be allowed without detriment to the result. The reason why the reflective tin oxide coating is doped is that free charge carriers will be formed in the material. As a result, the coating obtains so high electrical conductivity that sufficient radar-reflecting power is achieved.

25

Regarding the first coating, use is, as mentioned above, made of the tin oxide undoped and preferably with a shortage of oxygen so that the near stoichiometric tin oxide with low electrical conductivity is to be obtained. As described above, this material absorbs radiation in the IR range 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

30

The second coating, which is made of oxidised silicon nitride, is applied by sputtering. Nitrogen and oxygen are used as sputtering gases at a flow volume ratio of about 17:1 for forming the oxidised silicon nitride. Silicon is used as material of the cathode. Said flow volume ratios are only standard values and are dependent on the

35

used apparatus. Great variations from these values, however, may be allowed without detriment to the result.

5 In order to make discovery still more difficult, the visual pane can be provided with an antireflex coating which reduces the surface reflections of the pane. Especially at oblique viewing angles which may arise when the visual pane is integrated into signature-adjusted vessels, the surface reflections can be great and thus expose the vessel. Moreover, the antireflex coating allows increased visual transmission through the visual pane, which increases the contrast in the surroundings viewed by the eye or the  
10 sensor.

An example of antireflex coating is to apply an antireflex coating of magnesium fluoride on both sides of the visual pane, i.e. on the inner face 9 as well as on the layer 19 of the outer face. The thickness of the antireflex coatings can be optimised  
15 for different viewing angles, for instance an optimal thickness for the viewing angle 60 degrees is 0.12  $\mu\text{m}$ . This antireflex coating reduces reflectance from 25% to 10%.

Another example of antireflex coating is applying an antireflex coating consisting of a four-layer coating on the outer face 8 of the pane. The four-layer coating comprises  
20 alternately layers of titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) and magnesium fluoride ( $\text{MgF}$ ). An antireflex coating optimised for 60 degrees has the thickness 0.088  $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{TiO}_2$ ; 0.238  $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{MgF}$ ; 0.083  $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{TiO}_2$  and 0.114  $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{MgF}$  seen from the layer 19 outwards.

Figs 3 and 4 show diagrams of the spectral properties of the different coatings for the  
25 IR range without antireflex coating. In the diagrams,  $\lambda$  designates wavelength and R reflectance. Reflectance has been used instead of emittance which is here more relevant, since reflectance is easier to measure. Knowing the reflectance, however, emittance is easy to calculate. Curve A in Fig. 3 shows the reflectance of a visual plane with only the radar-reflecting coating. Curve B in the same Figure shows the reflectance of a ready-coated visual pane according to the preferred embodiment, i.e. also  
30 provided with the two coatings to increase emittance. The curve shows that the average reflectance is about 0.2 in the IR window 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  compared with about 0.75 for the merely radar-reflecting coating. Corresponding reflectances of the IR window 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$  are 0.2 and 0.85, respectively. A reflectance of 0.2 corresponds to an emittance of 0.8 in this application, which is desired as stated above.  
35

Curve C in Fig. 4 shows the reflectance of only the first coating of near stoichiometric tin oxide for the lower IR window 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ , together with the radar-reflecting coating. The curve shows a reflectance minimum at 4  $\mu\text{m}$  in the centre of this range.

- 5 In the same Figure, curve D shows the reflectance of only the second coating of oxidised silicon nitride intended for the upper IR window 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ , together with the radar-reflecting coating. The curve shows a minimum at 11  $\mu\text{m}$  which is within the range. It may be read that although no part of the curves reaches further down than to about 0.4 at the wavelength 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , curve B for the completed layer reaches all the way
- 10 down to an average value of about 0.2 in the range 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ . The combination of these two coatings is thus much more efficient than each coating by itself. The combined effect may be due to interference. The tendency is the same also for the IR window 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- 15 When testing the reflectance of the pane for radar radiation after application of the two coatings, a reduction of less than 1% was measured. Since the reduction is negligible in the context, more exact measurements were not performed.

## CLAIMS

1. A pane (1) for a combat vehicle or vessel which is transparent to radiation  
5 used for a purpose of its own, preferably visible light, and which comprises on its  
outer face (8) a first layer (20), with which the pane is adapted  
to reflect the major part of a first electromagnetic radiation emitted by an enemy, and  
to reduce the pane's emittance of a second electromagnetic radiation received by the  
enemy, c h a r a c t e r i s e d i n  
10 that the pane also comprises a second layer (21, 22) which is arranged on the first  
layer (20), with which second layer the pane is adapted  
to increase said emittance of the second electromagnetic radiation to such an extent  
that the difference in intensity between the second electromagnetic radiation receiv-  
ed by the enemy from the pane and the intensity from the parts of the combat vessel  
15 which adjoin the pane, becomes so small that the pane essentially cannot be distin-  
guished in an image of the combat vessel generated by said second electromagnetic  
radiation, and  
to essentially maintain the pane's capability of reflecting the first radiation.
- 20 2. A pane as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d i n  
that the first layer (20) comprises an electrically conductive material and is arranged  
to reflect radar beams, and  
that the second layer (21, 22) comprises at least one predetermined material and is  
arranged to increase, by means of the kind of material of said material, the emittance  
25 of the pane within at least part of the IR light range 2-20  $\mu\text{m}$ .
3. A pane as claimed in claim 2, c h a r a c t e r i s e d i n  
that the predetermined material is a first material capable of increasing the emittance  
of the pane in the IR light range 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and  
30 that the first material is included in a first coating (21), which is arranged directly or  
by the intermediary of some other coating on the first layer (20).
4. A pane as claimed in claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i s e d i n  
that the first material is near stoichiometric.

5. A pane as claimed in claim 3 or 4, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the first material comprises a metal oxide with relatively low electrical resistance, such as certain materials of the kinds: titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, hafnium oxide, magnesium oxide or tin oxide.
- 5 6. A pane as claimed in claim 5, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the tin oxide is a tin dioxide ( $\text{SnO}_2$ ).
7. A pane as claimed in any one of claims 3-6, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in  
10 that the first coating (21) has a thickness of 0.3-0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .
8. A pane as claimed in any one of claims 2-7, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the predetermined material is a second material capable of increasing the emit-  
tance of the pane in the IR light range 7-14  $\mu\text{m}$ , and  
15 that the second material is included in a second coating (22), which is arranged direct-ly or by the intermediary of some other coating on the first layer (20).
9. A pane as claimed in claim 8, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the second material is of the type that has residual beam properties.  
20
10. A pane as claimed in claim 8 or 9, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the second material comprises a ceramic, such as certain materials of the kinds: silicon oxide, for instance quartz, beryllium oxide, beryllium silicate, silicon carbide, sialon, cubic boron nitride and silicon nitride.  
25
11. A pane as claimed in claim 10, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the silicon nitride is an oxidised silicon nitride ( $\text{SiO}_x\text{N}_y$ ).
12. A pane as claimed in any one of claims 8-11, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in  
30 that the second coating (22) has a thickness of 0.5-1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 1.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .
13. A pane as claimed in any one of claims 1-12, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the pane is antireflex coated.
- 35 14. A pane as claimed in claim 13, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the pane comprises a first antireflex coating arranged on the second layer (21, 22) and a second antireflex coating arranged on the inner face (9) of the pane.

15. A pane as claimed in claim 14, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the first and second antireflex coatings consist of magnesium fluoride (MgF).

5 16. A pane as claimed in claim 13, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the pane comprises an antireflex coating, consisting of four partial layers, of alternately titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) and magnesium fluoride (MgF), arranged on the second layer (21, 22).

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FIG. 2

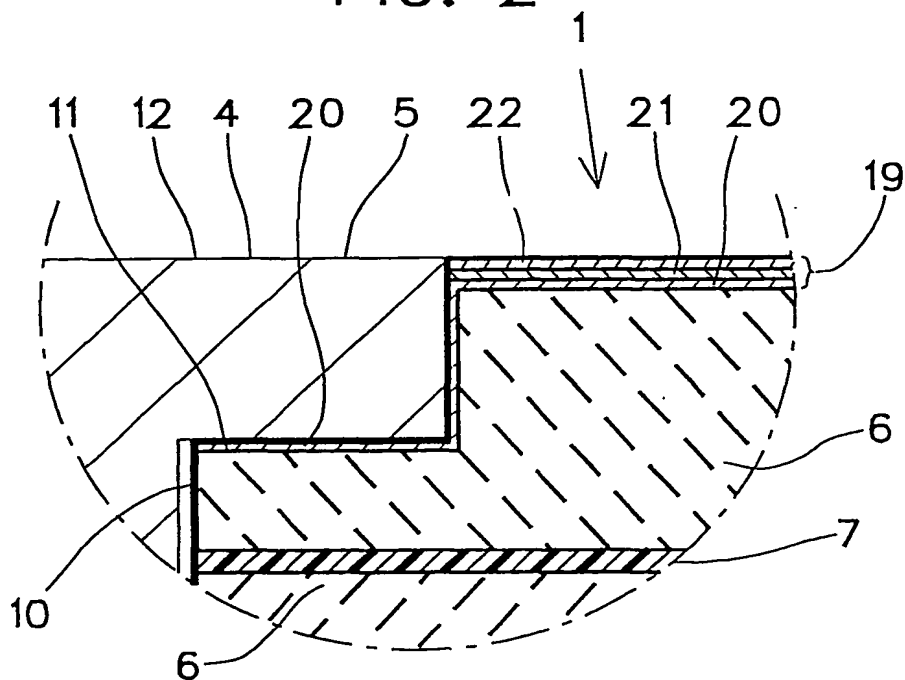
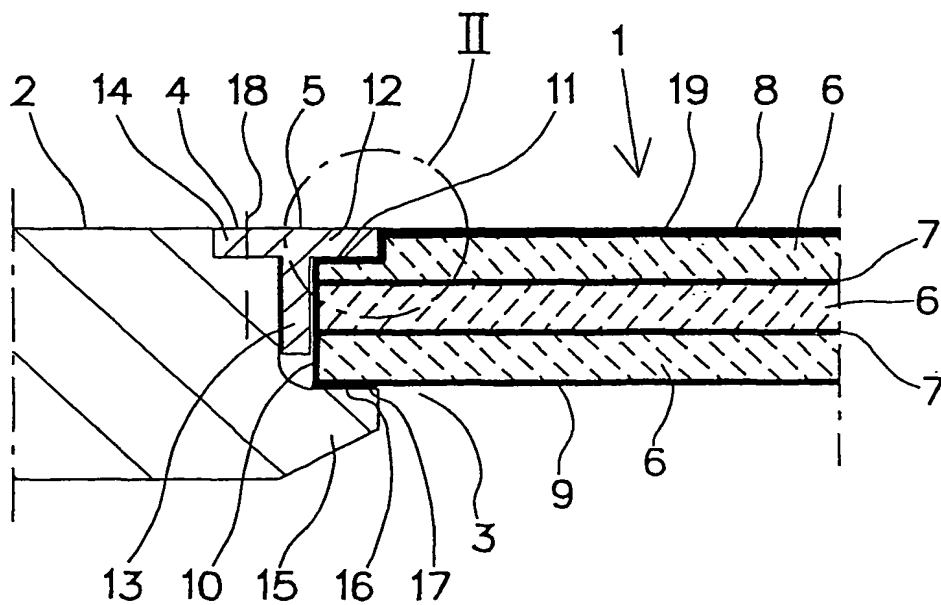


FIG. 1



2/2

FIG. 3

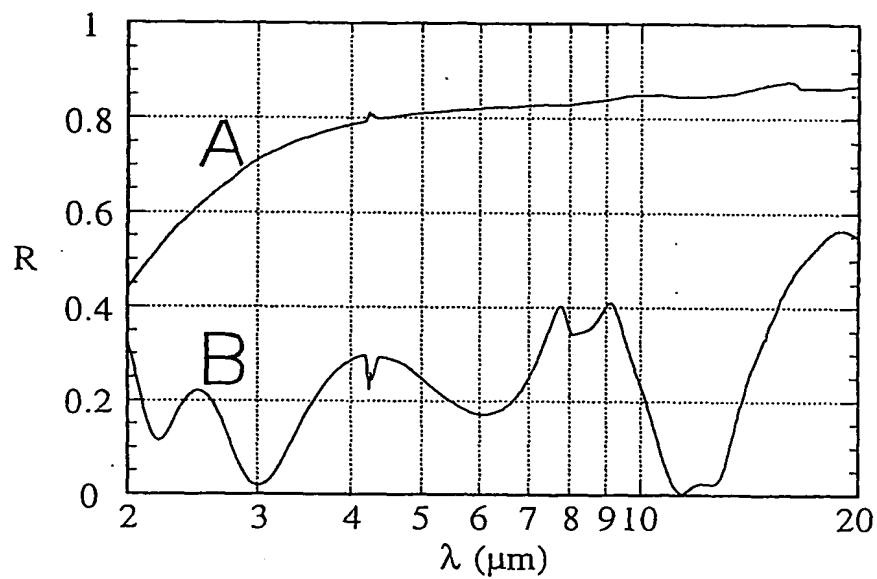
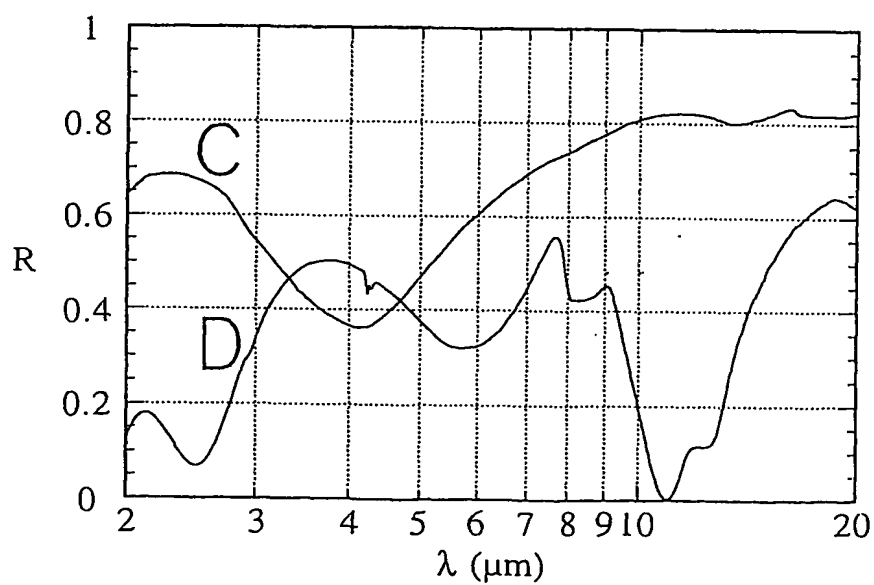


FIG. 4





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/01282

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C03C 17/34, F41H 5/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C03C, F41H, B32B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI DATA, EPO-INTERNAL

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5377045 A (JESSE D. WOLFE ET AL), 27 December 1994 (27.12.94), column 1, line 66 - column 2, line 2, abstract  --	
A	DE 4026726 A1 (DORNIER GMBH), 27 February 1992 (27.02.92), whole document  -- -----	1-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 November 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

06 -11- 2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
Swedish Patent Office  
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Linda Melin/MP  
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

06/09/03

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/01282

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